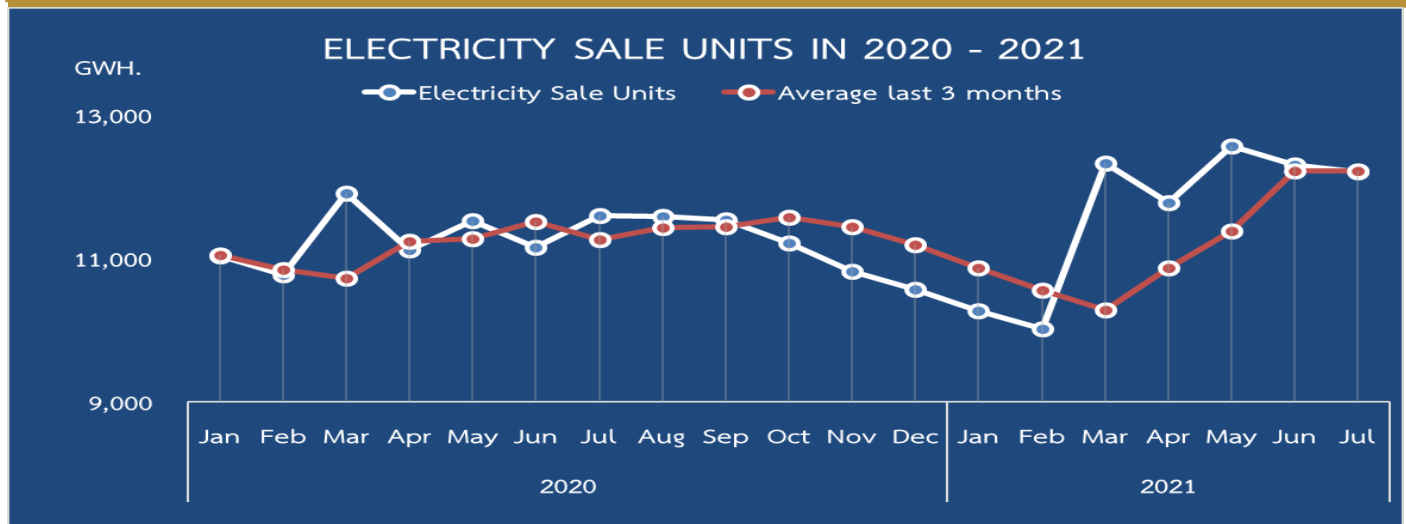


The Electricity Sales Report of PEA in July 2021



In July 2021, PEA had a total of 12,208.69 million units of electricity sales which significantly increased at 5.21% YoY from the previous year because the electricity consumption in the industrial sectors grew following to the exports. Furthermore, electricity consumption in residential sector rose owing to the spread of COVID-19 in many areas causing little traveling in public areas. In addition, the government launched electricity fee subsidy and Work from Home policy.

Expected in August 2021, Electricity consumption will decrease from the continued expansion in the number of infected COVID-19 and the epidemic in various establishments that temporarily closed. Moreover, the temperature will fall due to the rainstorm resulting in a slowdown in residential' s electricity consumption.



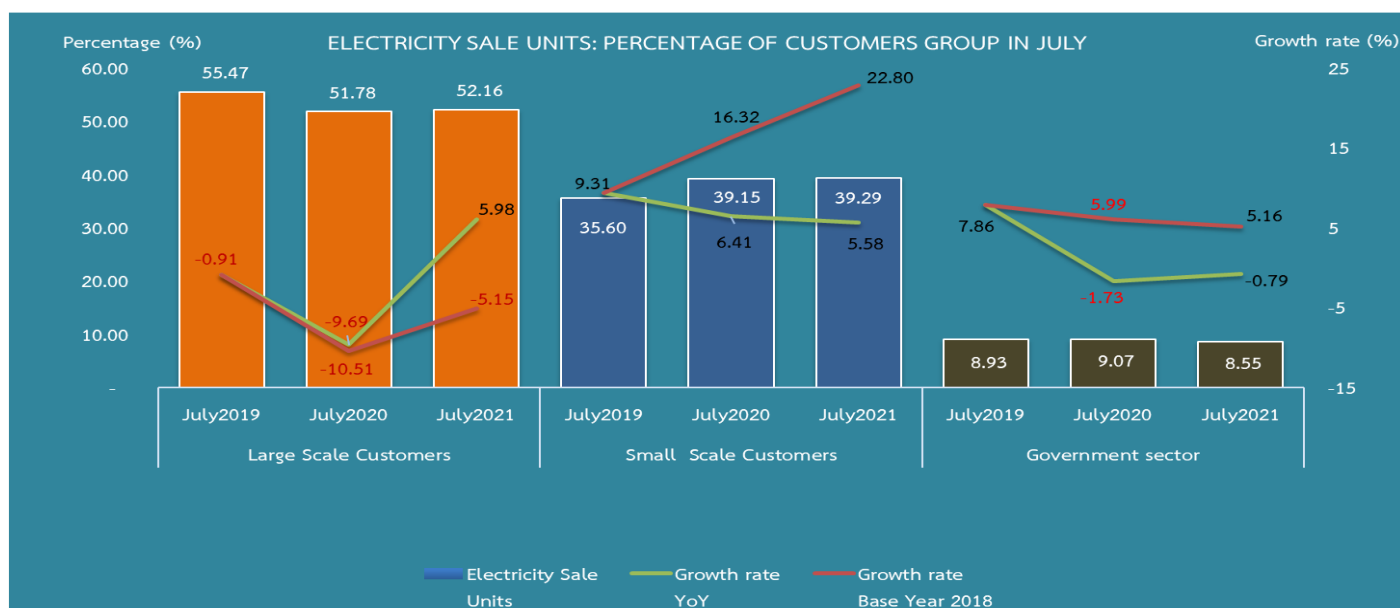
The residential sector expanded at 6.24% YoY owing to Work from Home and a lack of rain resulted in the temperature being slightly higher than the previous year.

Small business sectors grew up at 3.24% YoY from an increase in consumption.

Medium and Large business sectors accreted at 1.20% and 8.78% YoY due to a rise of recovering demand for export goods from partners. However, electricity consumption was likely to slow down because of the increase in COVID-19 pandemic which reflected from a dip in sales units comparing with the previous month.

Specific business sank at 19.05% YoY, resulting from the COVID-19 epidemic.

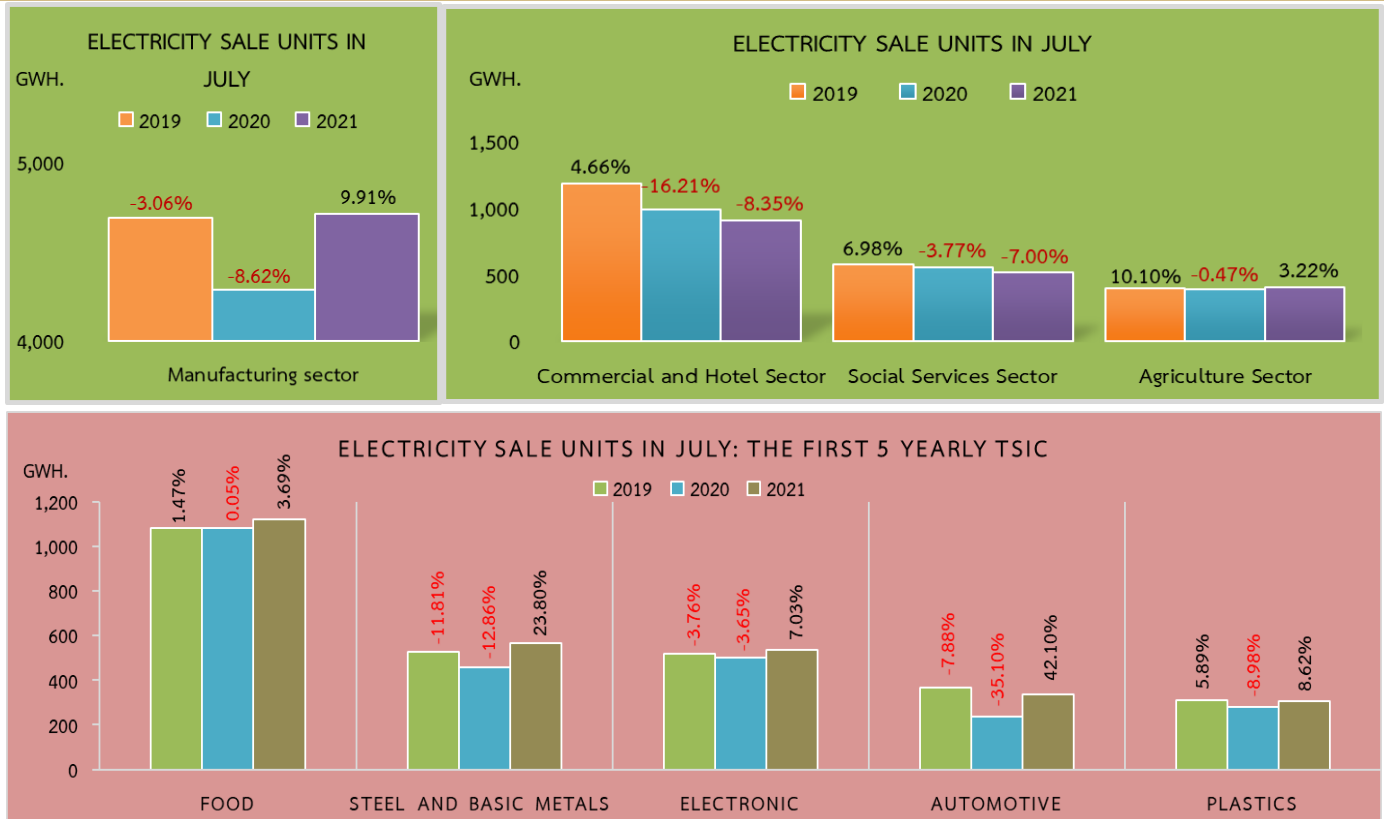
To compare the growth rate with base year 2018, it has found that the electricity sales went up by 5.21% YoY.



Large Scale Customers ¹	Small Scale Customers	Government sector
<p>Large Scale Customers extremely expanded at 5.98 % YoY.</p> <p>Industrial sector went up at 9.55% YoY in accordance with an increase of 20.27% in export such as car, auto parts, plastic products, as well as agro-industrial products like Chilled fresh fruit, canned products, cassava products and animal feed products that continually expand.</p> <p>While large commercial sector dropped at 7.47% YoY owing to the closing of shopping mall to control the spread of COVID-19.</p>	<p>Small Scale Customers soared at 5.58% YoY due to a rise in electricity consumption of residential sectors at 6.24% YoY.</p> <p>Small residence consuming electricity less than 150 units fell at 21.48% YoY. On the other hand, large residence consuming electricity more than 150 units grew at 16.07 % YoY thanks to high temperature, Work from Home and electricity fee subsidy.</p> <p>Small commercial sector pumped up 3.53% YoY thanks to a growth in electricity consumption of grocery stores, convenience stores, mini-marts and retail stores from the demand for consumption during Work from Home.</p>	<p>Government sector decreased at 0.79% YoY from Work from Home policy to protect and control the COVID-19 pandemic.</p> <p>While, educational institutions cannot use the building for on-site learning activities, the previous year can.</p>

Note : PEA changed the criteria for grouping customers according to the organizational context following SE-AM governmental and others to governmental since May 2021.
Export Data by Trade Policy and Strategy Office, Ministry of Commerce.

Growth (Up/Down) of electricity sale units compare with previous years



Manufacturing sector grew at 9.91% YoY. There were 5 segments in manufacturing sector.

Food Segment slightly increased at 3.69% YoY from a rise in rice mill, which had the second share of electricity consumption, at 29.36%. In addition, finished animal feed, which accounted for the third share of electricity consumption, soared at 5.33%. While ice production, which was the highest share of electricity consumption, sank at 8.12% from the disallowing on-site eating and alcohol drinking in restaurants for severe epidemic areas (dark red). It had reduced the demand for ice.

Steel and basic metals Segment mostly grew at 23.80% YoY owing to the growth in domestic demand for automotive industrial and the export to U.S.A., China and India.

Electronics Segment went up at 7.03% YoY, resulting from a rise in the production of computers, circuit boards, air conditions, electrical appliances and products used for Work from Home. Moreover, Network expansion and development of 5G, Data Center and IoTs were increasing.

Automotive Industry enlarged at 42.10% YoY. Because there was a growth of international demand for vehicles reflecting by 42.42% YoY of an increase in vehicle exports. In July 2021, a volume of exports was at 73,590 cars. Moreover, the export target for vehicles was adjusted to increase by 50,000 - 100,000 cars from 750,000 cars in the last target.

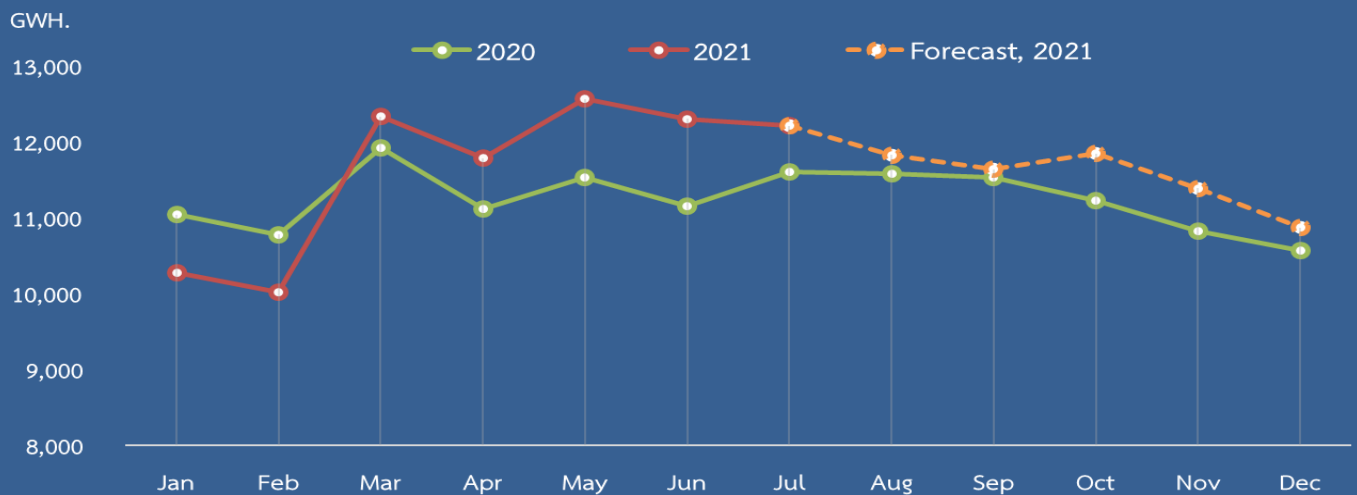
Plastic Segment widened at 8.62% YoY following the demand for packaging, kitchen appliances and automotive parts.

Sales & Hotel sector declined at 8.35% YoY as a result of the sluggish tourism sector due to the increasing spread of the COVID-19 epidemic.

The Social Services sector fell at 7.00% YoY, because of a fall in electricity consumption in educational institutions.

Agricultural sector increased at 3.22% YoY from a rise in electricity consumption of livestock, fishery and agriculture.

ELECTRICITY SALE UNITS A YEAR IN 2020 AND 2021 FORECAST



Electricity Sale Forecast

PEA forecasts the electricity sale situation in 2021 to improve around 3.10 - 3.38% YoY following a recovering trend in exports although there was a sign that the growth rate will slow down from the new wave of COVID-19 epidemic. In addition, the new wave has been spread in many areas including the number of daily infections still highly coupled with cluster outbreaks in factories or establishments which resulted in a slowdown in domestic economy and tourism.

Positive factors

1. Exports that are likely to expand due to the recovery of partner countries' economies.
2. The government's economic stimulus measures such as the increasing purchasing power of State Welfare Card scheme, "Half-Half" scheme phase 3 and "Ying Chai Ying Dai" scheme, etc.
3. The increase dramatically of the second dose of vaccination.
4. Relaxation of lockdown measures that will help stimulate the spending of people.

Negative factors

1. The outbreak of a new strain of COVID-19 may causes another lockdown.
2. The large number of unemployment compared with the previous year resulted in a rise in household debt.
3. Controlling of the COVID-19 in factories or establishments may cause temporary business suspension.
4. Debt of hotel businesses and SMEs from the temporary business suspension.
5. The heavy rainfall may be flooding.